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temptuous indifference of those who at present inhabit it. What is to be done is to bear up under our historical knowledge, and, assimilating that, to look with such wisdom as heaven may have given us, or our study taught us, at what in life is yet unsettled. As Nietzsche says, the Greeks learned to "organize chaos," by devoting themselves to cultivating what they had within themselves, and not, as we do, by neglecting that, and accumulating numberless facts and statistics about other people.

This outburst of Nietzsche's, with all its exaggeration, is timely and interesting. He sounds a much-needed note to interrupt the tiresome flattery and self-congratulation with which it is the fashion to speak of the present day. His book deserves reading and consideration.

2. — *Urkunden zur Geschichte des deutschen Rechtes für den Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen und Uebungen.* Herausgegeben von HUGO LOERSCH und RICHARD SCHROEDER, unter Mitwirkung von ALEXANDER REIFFERSCHIED. I. *Privatrecht.* Bonn: Adolf Marcus. 1874.

THIS work offers a very suggestive example of German university instruction. The method consists in making practical exercises in legal cases keep pace with theoretical instruction in abstract rules. It has produced excellent results in Germany, as it has in America where, as in the Harvard Law School, it has taken root and flourishes. As yet neither England nor America have fairly conceived of treating private law as a purely historical university study, although it must be evident to the most superficial observer that there is nothing in history which has so much intrinsic value as law, seeing that mankind has created nothing but its law for the foundation of society. In Germany the study of law is habitually pursued from the historical point of view, and the volume above mentioned is a specimen of the mode of treatment. It fills an important gap in the study of Germanic law, which, as must always be kept in mind, is, for the most part, either through the Normans or Anglo-Saxons, an integral part of English law. This collection is intended to put under the historian's eye a series of documents arranged in an order that is at once chronological and systematic. Hereafter it will be easier to form a more clear and life-like idea of the development of institutions in the face of the monuments that reflect them. A similar work has been done for English constitutional law by Mr. Stubbs in his *Select Charters*. Thus, little by little, something approaching to system and organiza-

tion is introduced into a branch of knowledge which has hitherto been open to the reproach of satisfying itself too easily with abstractions, and *a priori* methods are every day losing ground.

In order to carry out with success the work they have undertaken the authors have rigorously circumscribed its limits and defined the method. They have confined themselves to German private law, though offering the prospect that the public law too will have its turn. They have admitted only concrete cases borrowed from the actual life of the time, and have presented only complete documents, keeping scrupulously to those which are anterior to the fifteenth century, that is to say, anterior to the reception of Roman law in Germany; because that reception, as is well known, marked the decadence of Germanic law, and arrested its original, proper, and, so to speak, organic life by putting an end to its development. From the popular period we pass to the learned period; study at the universities succeeds instinctive creation and practical acquaintance with precedents.

It must not however be supposed that this collection is useful only to the advanced student in legal history. Original works will be compelled to have recourse to it, for a number of hitherto unedited documents are published here. It begins with the principal formulas used in the Frankish Empire, and continues with documents of the most different kind, dated as exactly as possible, starting with the 25th February, 703. The name of Dr. Schroeder, already known to readers of this Review (October, 1874), is a guaranty for the exactness of the rapid explanations given here and there on papers especially difficult to interpret. Each number over every document is followed by a precise indication of what it contains and of its previous publication, if it has been published before. References are also made to the latest and most important works which have treated of the institution illustrated by the document. In view of the bad condition in which some of the early mediæval texts have reached us, Messrs. Loersch and Schroeder thought it advisable to associate a philologist with them to reduce to precise rules all the different interpretations hitherto given to doubtful passages or varied readings. Therefore they charged Mr. Reifferscheid with the philological part of their task, with a degree of success that will satisfy any student who is curious enough to compare his texts with those of any previous publication.

The work is certain to be warmly received by the large school of students in Germanic institutions. American and English professors of history will, however, feel their usual momentary pang of jealousy

or discouragement, when they see that the book bears its inevitable dedication to an old and honored teacher, Georg Waitz, on the occasion of his twenty-fifth "Jubelfeier." When may the oldest and most honored American professor of distant centuries begin to hope that one student of his will ever remember him or his "Jubelfeier," or dedicate so much as a penny pamphlet to its honor?

3. — *Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie.* Von WILHELM WUNDT. Leipzig: Engelmann. 1874. 8vo. pp. 870.

ON every hand, no less in Germany than in England, there are signs of a serious revival of philosophical inquiry; from a quarter, too, which leads one to indulge the hope that real progress will ere long be made. For it is the men engaged in the physical sciences who are now pressing hard in the direction of metaphysical problems; and although in a certain point of view their education may not specially qualify them for the task, it would be sheer folly not to expect from their trained cunning in experiment, their habits of patience and fairness, and their willingness to advance by small steps at a time, new results of the highest importance.

Nowhere is the new movement more conspicuous than in psychology, which is of course the antechamber to metaphysics. The physiologists of Germany, devoid for the most part of any systematic bias, have, by their studies on the senses and the brain, really inaugurated a new era in this science. Where quasi-scholastic distinction and nomenclature were the only instrument of advance, we now find measurements and objective reactions to help us on our way. And in the main, whilst in France thoroughly, and in England still faintly, the old jealousy between the objective and the subjective methods survives, the one as patronized by religious, the other by materialistic speculation, we find that in Germany the minds of the best investigators on either side are wholly unpreoccupied with any such militant consciousness. The spiritualist Lotze is as hearty a physiologist as the materialist Moleschott; while it is hard to guess from the psychologic contributions of Fechner, Helmholtz, Mach, and Horwicz, what their theologic or anti-theologic bias may be, or if they have any at all. This detachment of mind is very healthy, and is in striking contrast with what such writers as Mill, Maudsley, and Huxley show us in England, and McCosh and Porter in this country. But even here we find in Hodgson and Lewes the beginning of a new era of temper, destined